

FIFTH GERMAN DRIVE AT CANTIGNY HALTED

WEATHER—Showers To-night and To-morrow.

"If It Happens In New York
It's In The Evening World"

The

Evening

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GERMAN ARMY HELD BACK AT SOISSONS; CHECKED BEFORE RHEIMS AND IN CENTRE

SOLDIERS OF THREE WARS JOIN IN MEMORIAL PARADE IN TRIBUTE TO HEROIC DEAD

Belgian Soldiers Who Fought
in Russia Striking Feature
of Manhattan March.

HOSTS OF SPECTATORS.

Brooklyn Turnout Large and
Enthusiastic—Other Fea-
tures of the Day.

Memorial Day was celebrated in Greater New York today with more solemnity and with perhaps a deeper feeling of the meaning of the spirit of the occasion than in many years past. The veterans of the war of nearly sixty years ago presented a thin, attenuated line, but they were attended by the sons of a later generation which made up in numbers and physical condition what was lacking in the vanishing army. Two big parades were held, one in Manhattan and the other in Brooklyn.

The cemeteries of Greater New York were filled with the friends and relatives of the soldier dead lying there, who went to lay floral offerings on the tombs and graves, and the victims of the ocean in the three wars were not forgotten. The usual custom of spreading flowers on the waves was observed. Many went to the cemeteries in the early morning, but the greater number waited until after the parades.

Manhattan's parade of the heroes of six decades ago was along Riverside Drive and was composed of an escort to the Veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic, comprising police, National Guardsmen, marines, hospital detachments, artillery and every branch of both the army and navy services, with the veterans bringing up the rear.

Headed by the mounted police, followed by a Band, United States Artillery Corps, a battalion of marines and blue jackets, came the New York Guard, in command of Brig. Gen. George H. Dyer. The line of march was along the Drive from 74th Street to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument at 89th Street, where the reviewing stand had been erected.

The Drive was lined on either side by thousands of cheering and waving men, women and children, arrayed in gala attire despite the threatening weather. In fact, no one cared for the weather, all imbued as was the crowd with the spirit of the day. With bands at their heads, each division as it marched into view received its quota of handclapping and cheering.

The most striking of all the divisions perhaps was that containing 329 Belgian soldiers, who reached here only a few days ago from Vladivostok, by way of San Francisco, on their way to France, to plunge again into the great war. These men had had their taste of savage warfare with the Germans in Russia. Most of them belonged to the motor corps over there, and when called upon to surrender when the Bolsheviks capitulated on peace terms, they blew up their machines rather than let them fall into the hands of the common enemy.

The uniforms of the fighting men of Belgium were shabby from wear and tear, but had been brushed up for the occasion. The wearers were decorated with medals of honor and many of them had strings of war ribbons across their breasts. The sight of them recalled more vividly the meaning of war, the war of the

DR. CURTIN FORCED BY HYLAN TO RESIGN FOR SERVING U. S.

Bars Leave for Specialist, Now
Army Captain, After 18
Years' Work for City.

Dr. Thomas Hayes Curtin, for eighteen years an eye specialist in the service of the city under successive administrations, has been forced by Mayor Hylan to resign because he offered his service to the War Department to save the eyes of American soldiers. The correspondence leading to the resignation was made public today.

Dr. Curtin has been an assistant medical examiner. Lately there developed a great shortage of eye specialists in the army, the need being especially keen because of the large number of American troops getting into action in France, where the Germans use "tear gas," which may cause total blindness if the victims are not promptly and properly treated.

Feeling that he was needed more in the army than at home, Dr. Curtin applied for an indefinite leave of absence without pay. His letter was addressed to Dr. Charles Norris, Chief of the Bureau of Medical Examiners, who at once approved the request, but was obliged to refer it to Mayor Hylan.

Dr. Curtin then accepted a commission as Captain in the Army and was assigned to examine the eyes of applicants for aviation service. It was on April 17 that the application for leave was approved by Dr. Norris. And it was not until May 7, after he had been commissioned in the army, that he received a second letter from Dr. Norris inclosing one from the Mayor's office, which said:

"The Mayor to-day disappeared pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 445 of the laws of 1917, the application of Dr. Thomas Hayes Curtin, assistant medical examiner in your office, for permission to enter the national service."

With the letter from the Mayor's office Dr. Norris inclosed one of his own to Dr. Curtin, saying:

"This is the policy of the Mayor in regard to leaves of absence for duty in the national service, and it affects all departments. It practically means that entrance into the national service is an act of resignation. I am sorry, but I believe that in your case it will make no difference to you. It will, however, make a very considerable difference to a large number of my employees who have entered the national service."

Dr. Curtin did not reply to the letter, and on May 28 he received another from Dr. Norris, saying:

"Mr. Mayor, as full notice of my resignation, I am submitting to you the resignation of my office as assistant medical examiner in your office. The resignation is submitted to you for your consideration and action."

RACING
RESULTS, Page 7
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Mrs. A. G. Vanderbilt to Wed; Becomes Bride of Ray Baker, Director of Mint, in June



MRS. A. G. VANDERBILT.

Widow of Lusitania Victim Busy With War Work Since Death of Husband.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Mrs. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, widow of the late Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, Director of the Mint, is to be married to Ray Baker, Director of the Mint, in June. The wedding will be held at the home of Mrs. Vanderbilt's father, Capt. Isaac E. Emerson of Baltimore.

Senator Key Pittman of Nevada, who is best man, and among a small group to attend the wedding will be Secretary McAdoo, whose son married Mrs. Vanderbilt's daughter, Mrs. Charles T. Truman, President Adams and other notable guests.

When the Lusitania was torpedoed, Mrs. Vanderbilt, then 45, was in the passenger ship, and she lost her husband and two children. She was the only woman on board who survived. She was married to Mr. Vanderbilt in 1904. They had three children, two of whom died in the disaster.

After the loss of her husband, Mrs. Vanderbilt devoted her life to war work. She was in charge of the Red Cross hospital in London during the war. She was also in charge of the Red Cross hospital in France during the war.

Mrs. Vanderbilt is now 50 years old. She was born in New York City. She was educated at the New York School of Music. She was married to Mr. Vanderbilt in 1904. They had three children, two of whom died in the disaster.



RAY BAKER
DIRECTOR OF MINT.

FRENCH GENERAL KILLED AT FRONT; PREMIER ESCAPES

Clemenceau Had Just Left
Dangerous Position When
40 Uhlans Arrived.

PARIS, May 29.—The French general, who was killed at the front, was General Foch. He was killed by a German shell. The French Premier, Clemenceau, escaped when 40 Uhlans arrived at his position. He was in a dangerous position when they arrived.

REPEATED ASSAULTS FAIL TO ADVANCE GERMAN LINES

AMERICANS AT CANTIGNY USE CAPTURED MACHINE GUNS; FIFTH ATTACK IS REPULSED

Prisoners Taken Increased to 240 and Total
German Loss Is Placed at 1,000—
Boche Waves Mowed Down.

WITH THE AMERICANS IN PICARDY, May 30 (United Press).—The fifth successive counter attack against Cantigny was repulsed by the Americans last night. Yankee artillery responded to the German barrage with heavy and effective fire. Machine guns raked enemy positions. The new American positions are rapidly being strengthened, infantry and engineers digging in regardless of constant Boche shelling.

Three of the counter attacks took place early Tuesday night and the fourth yesterday morning. All were easily beaten off. The number of Boche prisoners taken in this area now numbers 240.

Although they advanced in thick waves in each attack, only one wave succeeded in reaching the American line. This happened about 7 o'clock at night. The infantry and machine gunners took heavy toll as the Boches advanced. When the survivors reached the line they were bayoneted or shot down. Those who remained fled in disorder.

The artillery smashed all the other attacks. As the Boche waves advanced light and heavy guns laid down a fierce counter-barrage, virtually wiping out the first and second waves. All the reserve and support positions also were heavily shelled, preventing the enemy from reorganizing.

Two frontal attacks were made on the village. The others were made to the right and to the left.

The Americans now have a number of German machine guns and are pouring bullets from them into the enemy. The infantry also are using Boche rifles which they captured. Machine guns, rifles and large quantities of ammunition taken in the capture of Cantigny were promptly turned against the Germans. The exact number of machine guns taken is not yet known.

An accurate estimate of the German losses is not yet possible, but they are obviously heavy, not only in the first line, but in the rear organizations. There are indications that the losses in the village alone will exceed 1,000, exclusive of the losses in counter attacks. All the German attacking were heavily gassed by American artillery again last night.

AMERICANS REPULSE THREE GERMAN ATTACKS IN LORRAINE SECTOR

Led by a Former Farmer, They
Wipe Out One Patrol,
Killing Nine.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Wednesday, May 29 (Associated Press).—The Germans today attacked the American positions near Amerval, east of Langres, in an effort to capture Amerval. The determined American resistance repulsed the enemy's attack. The Germans suffered heavy losses and one of their patrol was wiped out. Nine of the patrol were killed.

AMERICAN FLYERS IN MANY BATTLES NEAR TOUL TO-DAY

Combats Continuous Since
Daybreak—Four Take Place
Within Fifteen Minutes.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 30—9:30 A. M. (Associated Press).—From daybreak until this hour there has been a continuous series of aerial battles on the front northwest of Toul. One plane is reported to have fallen in No Man's Land.

There are unconfirmed reports that some German planes have been shot down. At this moment nearly all the American aviators are either answering alarms of bombing, and accurate details are unavailable. The sun had hardly reached the horizon on this cloudy, windless day when large numbers of enemy planes made their appearance. The American aviators took the air, one after another, as the Germans came into sight.

Within fifteen minutes four battles were fought over No Man's Land.

GERMAN PEOPLE WARNED NOT TO EXPECT THE DRIVE TO KEEP ITS EARLY PACE

Allied Resistance Is Described as
Desperate and Counter Attacks
Are Expected.

ZURICH, May 29.—An official bulletin from Great Britain today said that the German drive was not to be expected to keep its early pace. The German drive was described as desperate and counter attacks were expected. The German drive was described as desperate and counter attacks were expected.

British and French Troops Repulse Assaults Around Rheims, and French Reserves Help Hold Back Centre of the German Advance.

PARIS, May 30.—The Allies are holding the Germans at all points on the Aisne front. In Flanders the British troops completely repulsed a strong German attack northwest of Festubert.

It is announced by the French War Office that the battle along the Aisne front continued all night, with the French maintaining the western outlets of Soissons. Northwest of Rheims the Franco-British forces broke all the German assaults and maintained the defensive positions.

In the centre of the German advance fighting is taking place in the neighborhood of Verzilly (approximately eighteen miles south of the Chemin des Dames, where the German attack was launched on Monday).

French reserves are continuing to arrive on the front and the German advance is being resisted with great tenacity.

The Germans made repeated attempts to break through the French defense in the Soissons region, but were each time held up by the determined French resistance.

The Germans have been obliged to leave their guns on the northern side of the original line, which can be crossed only at a certain number of points which are highly vulnerable to Allied airplanes. The enemy is thus prevented from reaping the full benefits of his rapid advance.

The stand of the French at the western side of Soissons shows an encouraging stiffening of the resistance and partly compensates for the loss of the main part of the town, the evacuation of which was announced last night. Neither this loss, the retirement of the British forces toward Rheims, nor the German claim of 25,000 prisoners has daunted the Allies. The following semi-official note was issued to-day:

"The Germans again progressed yesterday, not while, on one hand, they failed to pierce our lines, on the other it is comforting to observe that their march was slackened considerably by the arrival of our reserves.

"As these come into play the balance will gradually be restored and soon the German flood will be dammed.

"The French command retains undiminished confidence, based, as it is, on the power of our resources and the incomparable valor of our soldiers."

TWO MAIN OBJECTS OF THE DRIVE.

As the battle proceeds the enemy's purpose becomes plain. It is two-fold.

First of all, eighteen miles south of the Vesle flows the Marne, which forms with the Oise one of the great avenues of approach to Paris. Along its course runs the Châlons Railroad, the main eastern artery. To gain a footing in the Marne Valley, or even to approach within artillery range of it, would be an appreciable result. That is sufficient to show why the Germans continue to push southward so vigorously. Their advance there yesterday amounted to only 3 1/2 miles, as against 5 1/2 on the first day of the attack and seven on the second. This indicates the growing force of the opposition which the enemy is encountering.

The second objective, which the German staff considers even more important, judging by the efforts made at Soissons, is to broaden the salient to the westward. By enlarging the action there the German Crown Prince intends to approach nearer to Paris on the direct route. The French command is fully aware of the importance of this movement. Although Soissons was evacuated to prevent needless sacrifice of men, the French hold all the roads leading out of the town.

SOISSONS TAKEN IN HOUSE-TO-HOUSE BATTLE.

ALTHOUGH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, May 30 (Associated Press).—Although the Germans entered Soissons yesterday, it was only after some of the most severe infantry fighting in the present battle. The Allied reserves are gradually reaching the scene of the struggle below the Aisne, and the resistance opposed to the German push is becoming more obstinate minute by minute.

Yesterday's struggle for Soissons began early in the morning, when large numbers of German troops obtained a footing in the eastern sub-